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NOTICE.

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The Vassar College girls were the victims of a very bad sell, Saturday night. About 11 o'clock one of the teachers, looking out of her window, discovered a brilliant comet. Anxious to have her pupils enjoy a view of the phenomenon, she waked up the astronomy class, and they in turn roused others, until in a short time nearly all the whole college was gazing with admiration, not unmixed, with terror, upon the wonderful appearance in the heavens. At length some of the more curious resolved to visit the observatory, and aroused Miss Mitchell, the professor of astronomy, to look at the comet through the telescope, when alas! the celestial visitor proved to be nothing more than a fire on the summit of a mountain some distance off. The feelings of the teacher upon this discovery are left to the imagination.

The miners strike in Michigan has now been in progress twelve days, and it is reported that two thousand men are engaged in it. Later dispatches confirm the formidable character of the movement, and the fact that the civil authorities are absolutely powerless. The Governor has been asked for more military assistance, and another detachment of troops left Detroit for the scene of the disturbance.

A delegation from the State of Georgia, consisting of a number of its most prominent citizens, accompanied by all the members of Congress from the State, visited President Grant to lay before him the project of an inter-oceanic canal to unite the waters of the Mississippi with the Atlantic Ocean via the Tennessee, Coosa and Altamaha rivers, now before Congress, and to ask his co-operation in behalf of the enterprise. Colon Frobell, as spokesman, addressed the President at length giving a clear and full explanation of the proposed route of the canal and its manifold advantages. The reply of the President exhibited an intimate knowledge of the country, his sense of the great importance of the undertaking, and he thought that by a proper presentation of the case before the two Houses there would be a strong disposition manifested to carry it through. He regarded it as deserving of national aid. The delegation left well pleased with their reception.

The Lexington Press of the 20th says: "We had the pleasure on Saturday of meeting Mr. J. O. Miller, who was just fresh from the Red River Iron Works, in Estill county. Mr. Miller reports everything quiet around the works—no danger of strikes or Ku-klux apprehended. The works are in a fine paying condition, and turn out, when all the furnaces are running, about forty tons of metal per day. At present one of the furnaces are undergoing repairs, which will be finished in a few days. We are gratified to learn from Mr. Miller that our former townsman, Dr. Wheatly, is doing a thriving business at the iron works, and seems to enjoy life in the mountains as well as a native and to the manner born."

A serious riot took place at Khar-koff, a large market town in South Russia, recently, caused by the interference of the police with the Easter amusements of the people. The fire engines were brought out to disperse the crowd by throwing water on them. This so exasperated the populace that they attacked the fire and police stations and gutted them. The Governor ordered out troops, who were stoned by the mob, whereupon they fired, and many citizens were killed and wounded. The rioters then dispersed, and at last accounts the city was quiet, but under martial law.

The annual meeting of the British Society for the Liberation of Religion from the State Patronage and Control was held on May 1, in Mr. Spurgeon's great chapel, the Tabernacle, at Newington, London, upward of four thousand people being present. Resolutions, pledging the meeting to the continued agitation in favor of the disestablishment and disendowment of the English Church, were carried unanimously. Continued reference was made during the meeting to the present position of the education question in England, and a strong determination expressed to leave no stone unturned to obtain purely secular instruction in State schools.

Industrial Expositions appear to be the order of the day, what with the ones already in existence, the new ones proposed here and elsewhere. The project for a centennial affair is being projected at Philadelphia, to take place in 1876 in commemoration of the Centennial of American Independence which occurs that year. The estimates for the necessary buildings for the accommodation of exhibitors &c., is placed between five and six million dollars. The question, now agitating the Philadelphians, is how to raise the sum.

The last English census shows the population of London to be 3,254,290. Only as long ago as 1801 the population was 958,863. The present area of the city is given as 78,080 square acres, or 122 square miles. The mean density of the population is 42 persons per acre—150 in the central districts, 107 in the east, 56 in the north, 52 in the west, and only 21 in the south districts, which last include more than half the entire area of London.

OUR TRADE-MARK

BRANDS

Old Stock Bourbon.
Old Pet Bourbon.
Diana Bourbon.
Old Buck Bourbon.
Galt House Bourbon.
Challenge Rye.
Choice Rye.
Favorite Rye.
Diana Rye.

Our different brands represent different ages, from 2 to 7 years old.

As our trade extends over every State, and nearly every Territory, in the Union, we put all of our brands up in extra heavy iron-hooped coo-
perage, to safely bear transportation to any part of the United States.

And as we want our Whiskies only sold pure, we will, from this time forward, rebarrel and ship all at proof, so that the trade can have no reason for changing our packages in any way.

Druggists and other dealers desiring FINE, PURE, WHISKIES, will always find our goods meet their wants.

WAREHOUSE,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets,

TWO DOORS FROM GALT HOUSE,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS.

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PURE OLD

Kentucky Bourbon Whisky,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD KENTUCKY

BOURBON

WHISKY,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

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PURE OLD

KENTUCKY BOURBON WHISKY,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD

KENTUCKY RYE WHISKY,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

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PURE OLD KENTUCKY

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Literary Department

From Leland's Flowery Land.

A Thousand Years Ago.

Thou and I in spirit land,
A thousand years ago,
Watched the waves beat on the strand,
Ceaseless ebb and flow;
Vowed to love and ever love—
A thousand years ago.

Thou and I in greenwood shade,
Nine hundred years ago,
Heard the wild dove in the glade
Murmuring soft and low—
Vowed to love forevermore,
Nine hundred years ago.

Thou and I in yonder star,
Eight hundred years ago,
Saw strange forms of light afar
In wild beauty glow;
All things change, but love endures
Now as long ago.

Thou and I in Norman halls,
Seven hundred years ago,
Heard the warden on the walls
Loud his trumpet blow—
"Tou amors sera telors,"
Seven hundred years ago.

Thou and I in Germany,
Six hundred years ago—
Then I bound the red cross on:
"True love, I must go,
But we part to meet again
In the endless flow."

Thou and I in Syrian plains,
Five hundred years ago,
Felt the wild fire in our veins
To a fever glow!
All things die, but love lives on
Now as long ago!

Thou and I in shadow-land,
Four hundred years ago,
Saw strange flowers bloom on the strand,
Heard strange breezes blow;
In the ideal love is real,
This alone I know.

Thou and I in Italy,
Three hundred years ago,
Lived in faith and died in God;
Felt the agogito glow;
Ever new and ever true,
Three hundred years ago.

Thou and I on Southern seas,
Two hundred years ago,
Felt the perfumed even breeze,
Spoke in Spanish by the trees,
Had no care or woe;
Life went dreamily in song
Two hundred years ago.

Thou and I mid Northern snows,
One hundred years ago,
Led an iron, silent life,
And were glad to flow
Onward into changing death,
One hundred years ago.

Thou and I but yesterday
Met in fashion's show,
Love, did you remember me,
Love of long ago?
Yes; we keep the fond oath sworn
A thousand years ago!

THE OUPHE.

A BEAUTIFUL STORY.

BY JEAN INGELOW.

"N OUPHE," perhaps you exclaim; "and pray, what might that be?" An Ouphe, a fair questioner, though you may never have heard of him, was a creature well known—by hearsay, at least—to your great-grandmother. It was currently reported that every forest had one within its precincts, who ruled over the woodmen and exacted tribute from them in the shape of little blocks of wood ready hewn for the fire of his underground palace—such blocks as are bought at shops in these degenerate days and called "kindling."

It was said that he had a silver ax, with which he marked those trees that he did not object to have cut down; moreover, he was supposed to possess great riches and to appear but seldom above ground, and when he did, to look like an old man in all respects but one, which was that he always carried some green ash keys about with him, which he could not conceal, and by which he might be known.

Do I hear you say that you don't believe he ever existed? It matters not at all to my story whether you do or not. He certainly does not exist now. The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have much to answer for, if it was they who put an end to his reign; but I do not think they did. It is more likely that the spelling-book used in woodland districts disagreed with his constitution.

After this short preface, please to listen while I tell you that once in a little black-timbered cottage, at the skirts of a wood, a young woman sat before the fire rocking her baby, and, as she did so, building a castle in the air.

"What a good thing it would be," she thought, to herself, "if we were rich!"

It had been a bright day, but the evening was chilly, and, as she watched the glowing logs that were blazing

on her hearth, she wished that all the lighted part of them would turn to gold.

She was very much in the habit—this little wife—of building castles in the air, particularly when she had nothing else to do, or her husband was late in coming home to his supper. Just as she was thinking how late he was, there was a tap at the door, and an old man walked in, who said:

"Mistress, will you give a poor man a warm at your fire?"

"And welcome," said the young woman, setting him a chair.

So he sat down as close to the fire as he could and spread out his hands to the flames.

He had a little knapsack on his back, and the young woman did not doubt that he was an old soldier.

"Maybe you are used to the hot countries?" she said.

"All countries are much the same to me," replied the stranger, "I see nothing to find fault with in this one. You have fine hawthorn trees hereabouts; just now they are as white as snow; and then you have a noble wood behind you."

"Ah, you may well say that," said the young woman. "It is a noble wood to us. It gets us bread. My husband works in it."

"And a fine sheet of water there is in it," continued the old man. "As I sat by it to-day, it was pretty to see those cranes, with red legs, stepping from leaf to leaf of the water lilies so lightly."

As he spoke he looked rather wistfully at a little saucepan that stood upon the hearth.

"Why, I shouldn't wonder if you are hungry," said the young woman, laying her baby in the cradle and spreading a cloth on the round table.

"My husband will be home soon, and if you will stay and sup with him and me you will be kindly welcome."

The old man's eyes sparkled when she said this, and he looked so very old and seemed so weak that she pitied him. He turned a little aside from the fire and watched her while she set a brown loaf on the table and fried a few slices of bacon; but all was ready, and the kettle had been boiling some time, before there were any signs of the husband's return.

"I never knew Will to be so late before," said the stranger. "Perhaps he is carrying his logs to the saw-pits."

"Will!" exclaimed the wife. "What, you know my husband, then? I thought you were a stranger in these parts."

"Oh, I have been past this place several times," said the old man, looking rather confused, "and so, of course, I have heard of your husband. Nobody's stroke in the wood is so regular and strong as his."

"And I can tell you he is the handsomest man at home," began the wife.

"Ah, ah," said the old man, smiling at her eagerness, "and here he comes, if I am not mistaken."

At that moment the woodman entered.

"Will," said his wife, as she took his bill-hook from him and hung up his hat, "here's an old soldier come to sup with us, my dear." And as she spoke she gave her husband a gentle push toward the old man and made a sign that he should speak to him.

"Kindly welcome, master," said the woodman. "Wife, I'm hungry; let's to supper."

The wife turned some potatoes out of the little saucepan, set a jug of beer on the table, and they all began to sup. The best of everything was offered by the wife to the stranger. The husband, after looking earnestly at him for a few minutes, kept silence.

"And where might you be going to lodge to-night, good man, if I'm not too bold?" asked she.

The old man heaved a deep sigh and said he supposed he must lie out in the forest.

"Well, that would be a great pity," remarked his kind hostess. "No wonder your bones ache, if you have no better shelter."

As she said this she looked appealingly at her husband.

"My wife, I'm thinking, would like to offer you a bed," said the woodman; "at least, if you don't mind sleeping in this clean kitchen, I think we could toss you up something of the sort that you need not disdain."

"Disdain, indeed!" said the wife.

"Why, Will, there is not a tighter cottage than ours in all the wood, and with a curtain, as we have, and a brick floor, and everything so good about us—"

The husband laughed. The old man looked on with a twinkle in his eye.

"I am sure I shall be humbly grateful," said he.

Accordingly, when supper was over, they made him a bed on the floor, and spread clean sheets on it of the young wife's own spinning, and heaped several fresh logs on the fire. Then they wished the stranger good-night, and crept up the ladder to their own snug little chamber.

"Disdain, indeed!" laughed the wife, as soon as they had shut the

door. "Why, Will, how could you say it? I should like to see him disdain me and mine. It is often, I'll engage to say, that he sleeps in such a well-furnished kitchen."

The husband said nothing, but secretly laughed to himself.

"What are you laughing at, Will?" said his wife, as she put out the candle.

"Why, you soft little thing," answered the woodman, "didn't you see that bunch of ash keys in his cap? and don't you know that nobody would dare to wear them but the Ouphe of the Wood? I saw him cutting those very keys for himself as I passed to the saw-mill this morning, and I knew him again directly, though he has disguised himself as an old man."

"Bless us!" exclaimed the little wife, "is the Wood Ouphe in our cottage? How frightened I am. I wish I hadn't put the candle out."

The husband laughed more and more.

"Will," said his wife in a solemn voice, "I wonder how you dare laugh, and that powerful creature under the very bed where you lie."

"And she to be so pitiful over him," said the woodman, laughing till the floor shook under him, "and to talk and boast of our house, and insist on helping him to more potatoes, when he has a palace of his own and heaps of riches. Oh, dear! oh, dear!"

"Don't laugh, Will," said the wife, "and I'll make you the most dainty dish you ever tasted to-morrow. Don't let him hear you laughing."

"Why, he comes for no harm," said the woodman. "I've never cut down any trees that he had not marked, and I've always laid his toll of wood, neatly cut up, beside his footpath—so I am not afraid. Besides, don't you know that he always pays where he lodges, and very handsomely, too?"

"Pays, does he?" said the wife.

"Well, but he is an awful creature to have so near one. I would much rather he had really been an old soldier. I hope he is not looking after my baby; he shall not have him, let him offer ever so much."

The more the wife talked the more the husband laughed at her fears, till at length he fell asleep, while she lay awake thinking and thinking, till by degrees she forgot her fears and began to wonder what they might expect by way of reward. Hours appeared to pass away during these thoughts. At length, to her great surprise, while it was still quite dark, her husband called to her from below:

"Come down, Kitty—only come down and see what the Ouphe has left us."

And as quickly as possible Kitty started up and dressed herself and ran down the ladder, and then she saw her husband kneeling on the floor over the knapsack which the Ouphe had left behind him. Kitty rushed to the spot and saw the knapsack bursting open with gold coins, which were rolling about over the brick floor. She began to pick them up and count them into her apron. The more she gathered, the faster they rolled, till she left off counting, out of breath with joy and surprise.

"What shall we do with this money?" said the delighted woodman.

They consulted for some time. At last they decided to bury it in the garden, all but twenty pieces, which they would spend directly. Accordingly they dug a hole and carefully hid the rest of the money, and then the woodman went to the town and soon returned laden with the things they had agreed upon as desirable possessions, namely: A leg of mutton, two bottles of wine, a necklace for Kitty, some tea and sugar, a grand velvet waistcoat, a silver watch, a large clock, a red silk cloak, and a hat and feather for the baby, a quilted petticoat, a great many muffins and crumpets, a rattle and two new pairs of shoes.

How enchanted they both were. Kitty cooked the nice things, and they dressed themselves in the finery and sat down to a very good dinner. But, alas! the woodman drank so much of the wine that he soon got quite tipsy and began to dance and sing. Kitty was very much shocked, but when he proposed to dig up some more of the gold and go to the market and buy some more wine and some more blue velvet waistcoats, she remonstrated very strongly. Such was the change that had come over this loving couple that they presently began to quarrel, and from words the woodman soon got to blows, and, after beating his little wife, lay down on the floor and fell asleep, while she sat crying in a corner.

The next day they both felt very miserable, and the woodman had such a terrible headache that he could neither eat nor work; but the day after, being pretty well again, he dug up some more gold and went to the town, where he bought such quantities of fine clothes and furniture, and so many good things to eat, that in the end he was obliged to buy a wagon to bring them home in, and great was

the delight of his wife when she saw him coming home on the top of it, driving the four gray horses himself.

They soon began to unpack the goods and lay them on the grass, for the cottage was far too small to hold them.

"There are some red silk curtains, with gold rods," said the woodman.

"And grand, indeed, they are," said his wife, spreading them over the olden bed.

"And here's a great looking-glass," continued the woodman, setting up one against the side of the cottage, for it would not go in at the door.

So they went on handing down the things, and it took nearly the whole afternoon to empty the wagon. No wonder, when it contained, among other things, a coral and bell for the baby, and five very large tea-trays adorned with handsome pictures of impossible scenery, two large sofas covered with green damask, three bonnets trimmed with feathers and flowers, two glass tumblers for them to drink out of—for Kitty had decided that mugs were very ugly things—six books bound in handsome red morocco, a mahogany table, a large tin saucepan, a spittoon and silver waiter, some pictures, a dozen bottles of wine, a quarter of lamb, cakes, tarts, pies, ale, porter, gin, silk stockings, blue, red and white shoes, lace, ham, mirrors, three clocks, a four-post bedstead and a bag of sugar-candy.

These articles filled the cottage and garden—the wagon stood outside the piling. Though the little kitchen was very much encumbered with furniture, they contrived to make a fire in it, and, having eaten a sumptuous dinner, they drank one another's health, using the new tumblers to their great satisfaction.

"All these things remind me, that we must have another house built," said Kitty.

"You may do just as you please about that, my dear," replied her husband, with a bottle of wine in his hand.

"My dear," said Kitty, "how vulgar you are. Why don't you drink out of our new tumblers, like a gentleman?"

The woodman refused, and said it was much more handy to drink it out of the bottle.

"Handy, indeed!" retorted Kitty; "yes, and by that means none will be left for me."

Thereupon another quarrel ensued, and the woodman, being by this time quite tipsy, beat his wife again, and the next day they went and got numbers of workmen to build them a new house in their kitchen garden. It was quite astonishing to Kitty, who did not know much about building, to see how quick those workmen were. In one week the house was ready, but in the meantime the woodman, who had very often been tipsy, felt so unwell that he could not look after them; therefore it is not surprising that they stole a great many of his fine things while he lay smoking his pipe on the green damask sofa which stood on the carpet bed. Those articles which the workmen did not steal the rain and dust spoiled; but that, they thought, did not much matter, for still more than half the gold was left, so they soon furnished the new house. And now Kitty had a servant, and used to sit every morning on a couch, dressed in silks, and jewels, till dinner time, when the most delicious hot beef-steaks and sausage pudding or roast goose were served up, with more sweet pies, fritters, tarts and cheese cakes than they could possibly eat. As for the baby, he had three elegant cots, in which he was put to sleep by turns; he was allowed to tear his picture books as often as he pleased, and to eat so many sugar-plums and macaroons that they often made him quite ill.

The woodman looked very pale and miserable, though he often said what a fine thing it was to be rich. He never thought of going to his work, and used generally to sit in the kitchen until dinner was ready, watching the spit. Kitty wished she could see him looking as well and cheerful as in old days, though she felt naturally proud that her husband should always be dressed like a gentleman, namely—in a blue coat, red waistcoat and top boots.

He and Kitty could never agree as to what should be done with the rest of the money—in fact, no one would have known them for the same people. They quarreled almost every day and lost nearly all their love for one another. Kitty often cried herself to sleep—a thing she had never done when they were poor. She thought it very strange that she should be a lady and yet not be happy. Every morning when the woodman was sober they invented new plans for making themselves happy, yet, strange to say, none of them succeeded, and matters grew worse. At last Kitty thought she would be happy if she had a coach, so she went to the place where the knapsack was buried and began to dig; but the garden was so trodden down that she could not dig deep enough and

soon got tired of trying. At last she called the servant and told her the secret as to where the money was, promising her a gold piece if she could dig it up. The servant dug with all her strength, and with a great deal of trouble they got the knapsack up, and Kitty found that not many gold pieces were left. However, she resolved to have the coach, so she took them and went down to the town, where she bought a yellow chariot, with a most beautiful coat of arms upon it and two cream-colored horses to draw it.

In the meantime the maid ran to the magistrates, and told them that she had discovered something very dreadful, which was that her mistress had nothing to do but to dig in the ground, and that she could make money—coined money; "which," said the maid, "is a very terrible thing, and it proves that she must be a witch."

The mayor and the aldermen were very much shocked, for witches were commonly believed in in those days; and when they heard that Kitty had dug up the money that very morning, and bought a yellow coach with it, they decided that the matter must be investigated.

When Kitty drove up to her own door, she saw the mayor and the aldermen standing in the kitchen waiting for her. She demanded what they wanted, and they said they were come in the king's name to search the house.

Kitty ran up stairs and took the baby out of the cradle, lest any of them should steal him, which, of course seemed a very probable thing for them to do. Then she went to look for her husband, who she thought to relate, was quite tipsy, quarrelling and arguing with the mayor, and actually she saw him box the alderman's ears.

"This thing is proved," said the indignant mayor; "this woman is certainly a witch."

Kitty was very much bewildered at this; but how much more when she saw her husband seize the mayor—yes, the mayor himself—and shake him so hard, that he actually shook his head off, and it rolled under the dresser! "If I had not seen this with my own eyes," said Kitty, "I could not have believed it; even now it does not seem at all real."

All the aldermen wrung their hands.

"Murder! murder!" cried the maid.

"Yes," said the aldermen, this woman and her husband must immediately be put to death, and the baby must be taken from them and made a slave."

In vain Kitty fell on her knees; the proofs of their guilt were so plain that there was no hope of mercy; and they were about to be led out to execution, when—why then she opened her eyes, and saw that she was lying in bed in her own little chamber, where she had lived and been so happy, her baby, beside her in the wicker cradle was crying and sucking his fingers.

"So, then, I have never been rich after all," said Kitty, "and it was only a dream! I thought it was very strange at the time that a man's head should roll off."

And she heaved a deep sigh, and put her hand to her face, which was wet with the tears she had shed when she thought that she and her husband were going to be executed.

"I am very glad, then, my husband is not a drunken man and he does not beat me; but he goes to work every day and I am as happy as a queen."

Just then she heard her husband's good-tempered voice, whistling as he went down the ladder.

"Kitty, Kitty," said he, "come, get up, my little woman; it's later than usual, and our good visitor will want his breakfast."

"Oh, Will, Will, come here," answered the wife, and presently the husband came up again, dressed in his fustian jacket, and looking quite healthy and good-tempered—not at all like the pale man in the blue coat, who sat watching the meat while it roasted.

"Oh, Will, I have had such a frightful dream," said Kitty, and she began to cry. "We are not going to quarrel and hate one another, are we?"

"Why, what a silly little thing thou art, to cry about a dream," said the woodman smiling. "No, we are not going to quarrel as I know of. Come, Kitty remember the Ouphe."

"Oh, yes, yes, I remember," said Kitty; and she made haste to dress herself and come down.

"Good morning, mistress; how have you slept?" said the Ouphe in a gentle voice to her.

"Not so well as I could have wished, sir," said Kitty.

The Ouphe smiled. "I slept very well," he said. "The supper was good and kindly given, without any thought of reward."

"And that is the certain truth," interrupted Kitty; "I never had the least thought what you were till my husband told me."

The woodman had gone out to cut some fresh cresses for his guest's breakfast.

"I am sorry, mistress," said the Ouphe, "that you slept uneasily—my race are said sometimes by their presence to affect the dreams of you mortals. Where is my knapsack? Shall I leave it behind me in payment of bed and board?"

"Oh, no, no, I pray you don't," said the little wife, blushing and stepping back; "you are kindly welcome to all you have had, I'm sure; don't repay us so sir."

"What, mistress, and why not?" asked the Ouphe smiling. "It is as full of gold pieces as it can hold, and I shall never miss them."

"No, I intertreat you, do not," said Kitty; "and do not offer it to my husband, for maybe he has not been warned as I have."

Just then the woodman came in.

"I have been thanking your wife for my entertainment," said the Ouphe; "and if there is anything in reason that I can give either of you—"

"Will, we do very well as we are," said his wife, going up to him and looking anxiously in his face.

"I don't deny," said the woodman, thoughtfully, "that there are one or two things I should like my wife to have, but somehow I've not been able to get them for her yet."

"What are they?" asked the Ouphe.

"One is a spinning-wheel," answered the woodman; "she used to spin a good deal when she was at home with her mother."

"She shall have a spinning-wheel," replied the Ouphe; "and is there nothing else my good host?"

"Well," said the woodman frankly, "since you are so obliging, we should like a hive of bees."

"The bees you shall have also," and now good morning both, and a thousand thanks to you."

So saying, he took his leave, and no pressing could make him stay to breakfast.

"Well," thought Kitty, when she had had a little time for reflection, "a spinning-wheel is just what I wanted; but if people had told me this time yesterday morning that I should be offered a knapsack full of money and should refuse it, I could not possibly have believed them!"

Miscellaneous.

Interesting to "Middlemen."

Messrs. Platt & Newton of San Francisco, in their circular, give the following:

An important lawsuit is now on the tapis, growing out of a 40,000 gallons contract purchase of Neutral at \$1 20, owing to a third party to the contract having turned up, going between the buyer and seller, and pocketing 10c. per gallon as his share of the transaction; he having actually bought the spirits at \$1 10, selling it at \$1 20, and then getting the distillers to bill it to the latter at the advanced rate, taking a note for \$4,000 as his share of the transaction, payable when the matter was closed. The spirit has all been delivered, and half the purchase money paid, but the balance is refused unless the \$4,000 is deducted from the bill of purchase. Some nice points of mercantile law will doubtless be presented on the trial. The parties to this transaction are all prominent, wealthy business men.

New Cable Projects.

Two new trans-Atlantic cables will be laid by the close of this year. One of them is now being taken on board the Great Eastern for the French Cable Co. The other will be laid by new corporation. The Great Western Telegraph Company, and will extend from Land's End, England to the Bermudas, thence to New York, with a branch line from the Bermudas to St. Thomas, which will secure communications with the West Indies and South America.

A new corporation, the American and West India Telegraph Company has applied for permission to land a cable on some part of the coast of California, the work to be undertaken within two years. A trans-Pacific Cable would complete the telegraphic circuit of the Globe, and we hope we will not be kept long waiting for some company to undertake the project of supplying the missing link.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius, it is stated, has ceased, and the inhabitants of the villages threatened with destruction by the burning lava have returned to their homes. Additional troubles, however, have fallen upon them. A hurricane of terrible violence has swept over and devastated the country, greatly damaging the villages and remaining crops.

Prince Bismarck, of Germany, is again indisposed, and his physicians insist on absolute rest, or the consequences may be serious.

Advices from Zanzibar, an island on the south coast of Africa, state that 150 vessels have been destroyed by a recent terrible hurricane.

Railway Department.

CLOSING AND ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

CLOSING.

Cincinnati and Eastern.

Indianapolis and Chicago, Cal.

St. Louis, St. Joseph, Kansas,

Colorado, New Mexico, Nor-

western Arkansas and Nor-

Memphis, Clarksville, N. O.

Mobile, Galveston, Shreveport,

Nashville.

Memphis and Chattanooga,

post. Car and Atlantic and

Chattanooga post. Car, and

Lafayette and Richmond Br.

Lafayette and Richmond Br.

Bardonia Branch.

Lexington and Frankfort way

mail.

Shelbyville.

Cincinnati mail boat.

Evansville mail boat (daily

except Sunday).

New Albany.

New Albany and Chicago R.

way mail.

Jeffersonville.

North Vernon way mail.

Taylorville stage leaves

Tues, Thurs and Sat.

Mt. Washington stage leaves

Tues, Thurs and Sat.

Shawneetown, Ill., stage, via

West Point and Uniontown,

(via Mon. Wed. and Fri.).

ARRIVES.

Cincinnati and Eastern.

Indianapolis and Chicago, Cal.

St. Louis, St. Joseph, Kansas,

Colorado, New Mexico, Nor-

western Arkansas and Nor-

Memphis, Clarksville, N. O.

Mobile, Galveston, Shreveport,

Nashville.

Memphis and Chattanooga,

post. Car and Atlantic and

Chattanooga post. Car, and

Lafayette and Richmond Br.

Lafayette and Richmond Br.

Bardonia Branch.

Lexington and Frankfort way

mail.

Shelbyville.

Cincinnati mail boat.

Evansville mail boat (daily

except Sunday).

New Albany.

New Albany and Chicago R.

way mail.

Jeffersonville.

North Vernon way mail.

Taylorville stage leaves

Tues, Thurs and Sat.

Mt. Washington stage leaves

Tues, Thurs and Sat.

Shawneetown, Ill., stage, via

West Point and Uniontown,

(via Mon. Wed. and Fri.).

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Louisville and Nashville R. R.

Nashville, Memphis and New

Orleans mail, daily except

Sunday. 10:55 P.M. 8:00 A.M.

Nashville, Memphis, N. O.

and Mobile Express, daily 7:55 A.M. 7:45 P.M.

Nashville Express, daily 2:20 P.M. 11:45 P.M.

Richmond and Lexington

Express, daily except Sun-

day. 2:40 P.M. 7:20 A.M.

Bardonia Branch.

Lexington and Frankfort R. R.

Cincinnati Mail, except Sun-

day. 11:15 P.M. 3:30 A.M.

Cincinnati Express, daily

except Sunday. 7:50 P.M. 7:50 A.M.

Cincinnati Night Express,

except Sunday. 5:00 A.M. 10:40 P.M.

Lexington Mail, ex. Sunday 6:35 P.M. 6:00 A.M.

Lexington Express, except

Sunday. 10:30 P.M. 2:30 P.M.

Frankfort Accommodation,

except Sunday. 8:15 A.M. 4:55 P.M.

Shelby Railroad, via Short-Line.

Express, daily except Sun-

day. 7:25 A.M. 8:55 P.M.

Mixed train, daily except

Sunday. 7:23 P.M. 5:05 P.M.

Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis R. R.

New York, St. Louis and Chi-

cago Express, daily except

Sunday. 7:30 A.M. 8:30 A.M.

New York, St. Louis and Chi-

cago Express, daily. 11:45 A.M. 3:00 P.M.

New York, St. Louis and Chi-

cago Express, daily except

Saturday. 8:40 P.M. 11:00 P.M.

Sunday train. 8:45 P.M. 11:00 P.M.

Louisville, New Albany and Chicago R. R.

from Louisville.

Day Express. 7:00 P.M. 10:00 A.M.

Night Express. 9:50 A.M. 8:40 P.M.

Chicago Express. 10:50 A.M. 7:15 P.M.

Cincinnati R. R. Mail Line Steamers.

Morning Mail Boat. 2:40 A.M. 9:00 A.M.

Evening Express. 5:00 A.M. 4:00 P.M.

On Sunday. 3:00 P.M.

Elizabethtown and Paducah R. R.

Elizabethtown for Horse

Branch Station, 35 miles. 11:30 A.M. 2:30 P.M.

Ohio and Mississippi River at Corner

Fourth and Main.

Cincinnati and St. Louis Ac-

commodation, daily ex-

cept Sunday. 10:15 P.M. 3:15 A.M.

Cincinnati and St. Louis Ac-

commodation, daily ex-

cept Sunday. 1:10 P.M. 8:30 P.M.

North Vernon Accommodation. 7:40 A.M. 5:30 P.M.

Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad.

Greenview Mail at Eliza-

bethtown. 10:30 A.M. 8:25 A.M.

Litchfield Accommodation. 7:00 P.M. 3:15 P.M.

Trains daily, Sundays excepted.

Newspaper Laws.

We would call the special attention

of postmasters and subscribers to the

following synopsis of the newspaper

laws:

1. A postmaster is required to give

notice by letter (returning a paper does

not answer the law) when a subscriber

does not take his paper out of the of-

fice, and state the reasons for its not

being taken; and a neglect to do so

makes the postmaster responsible to the

publisher for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper

from the postoffice, whether directed

to his name or another, or whether he

has subscribed or not, is responsible for the

pay.

3. If a person orders his paper dis-

continued, he must pay all arrearages,

or the publisher may continue to send it

until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper

to be stopped at a certain time, and the

publisher continues to send, the

subscriber is bound to pay for it if he

takes it from the postoffice. The law

proceeds upon the ground that a man

must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that re-

fusing to take newspapers and period-

icals from the postoffice, or removing

and leaving them uncalled for, is prima

facie evidence of intentional fraud.

Foreign Weights and Measures

REDUCED TO THE STANDARD OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following is a table of foreign weights and measures, which has been carefully compiled from various authentic sources, and we believe, may be relied on as correct:

Aham, in Amsterdam.

Almude, in Madrid.

Almude, in Madeira.

Almude, in Portugal.

Almude, in Rio Janeiro.

Almude, in Pernambuco.

Almude, in Bahia.

Almude, in Maranhão.

Almude, in Ceará.

Almude, in Pernambuco.

Almude, in Bahia.

Almude, in Maranhão.

Almude, in Ceará.

Almude, in Pernambuco.

Almude, in Bahia.

Almude, in Maranhão.

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Almude, in Maranhão.

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Almude, in Pernambuco.

Almude, in Bahia.

Almude, in Maranhão.

Almude, in Ceará.

Tower Palace

Clothing House,

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
150 West Market.DR. HURLEY'S
SYRUP OF SARSAPARILLA,

WITH IODIDE OF POTASH.

THIS Preparation has long been recognized by the medical profession as the most reliable, searching and harmless alternative within their reach, and as a Blood Purifier it certainly stands without a rival. One dollar per bottle.

Dr. Hurley's AGUE TONIC.

Purely Vegetable. No Arsenic, no Mercury in its Composition.

NO CURE NO PAY, if directions be followed, no danger in taking an overdose, as we put no poison in our medicines. One dollar per bottle.

Dr. Hurley's Stomach Bitters,

IS the remedy, par excellence for all diseases arising from debility, disordered stomach, loss of appetite, torpid liver, indigestion and all kindred ailments, where a gentle and permanent stimulant and tonic is required. Pleasant to take. One dollar per bottle.

Dr. Seabrook's

INFANT SOOTHING SYRUP

THE Indispensable remedy in the nursery. No more use for laudanum, paregoric, Balaam's Drops or other strong opiates. No bad effects from the use of Seabrook's. Health to the children, rest to the mother and a clear conscience to the vendor. 25 cents per bottle.

DR. HURLEY'S

Popular Worm Candy

IS really all it claims to be—A SPECIFIC—removing all worms from the human system. No harmful effect from its use. Children love it. No danger in giving an overdose. 25 cents per box.

DR. SEABROOK'S

ELIXIR OF BARK AND IRON.

THE Great Tonic and Appetizer. One dollar per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

J. W. SEATON & CO.,

Proprietors,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Jan 20-ly

JOHN A. DICKINSON,

Manufacturer of

FURNITURE,

MATTRESSES, BEDDING, &c.

VERY LOW FOR CASH.

Saloons—186 Main street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Feb 3-ly

ESTABLISHED 1838.

CORNWALL & BRO.,

Manufacturers of

STAR CANDLES, OAP

AND OILS,

Dealers in

Soda Ash, Rosin and Starch.

Office and Salesroom, 65 West Main St.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Cash paid for Lard, Tallow and Grease.

Jan 6-ly

GREEN & GREEN,

HATTERS & FURRIERS,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

AND

Manufacturers of Shirts.

Old Stand, 130 Main street, and 121

Fourth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Feb 3-ly

BRINLY PLOWS

BEST AND CHEAPEST IN USE.

Have taken over 250 Premiums at

Fairs throughout the South. Send for

Illustrated Catalogue with

Price List, and certificates

of planters who use them.

BRINLY, MILLER & HARDY,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

JOHN W. CLARKE, Editor.
C. H. CLARKE, Assistant.

ARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY WEEKLY IN THE SOUTHWEST

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

One copy one year.....\$ 3 00
Three copies one year..... 8 00
Five copies one year..... 12 00
Ten copies one year (and one to get-
up of club)..... 25 00

TERMS OF ADVERTISING

Ten lines of Nonpareil (this size) type consti-
tute a square.

One square (10 lines) 1 month.....\$ 5 00
Two squares (20 lines) 1 month..... 9 00
Three squares (30 lines) 1 month..... 12 00
One-fourth column 1 month..... 20 00
One-half column 1 month..... 35 00
One column 1 month..... 50 00
Ten-line cards per year..... 15 00
Displayed cards for each inch of column
per year..... 20 00

Business cards with cuts, or covering double
columns, will be charged by special agree-
ment.

Editorial business notices, 20 cents per line;
each subsequent insertion, 15 cents per line.

LETTER CIRCULAR

A letter circular price current is published
every Thursday, and is delivered to subscrib-
ers in any quantity needed at 3 cents per
copy.

All communications should be addressed to
JOHN W. CLARKE,
Louisville, Ky.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS—PREMIUMS.

All persons who desire it will be furnished our pa-
per, the Trans-Atlantic Magazine, the American
Stock Journal, or the Pacific Farmer, at the fol-
lowing rates:

The Gazette and Trans-Atlantic Magazine, one
year.....\$ 6 00
The Gazette and Pacific Farmer, one year..... 4 00
The Gazette and American Stock Journal, one
year..... 3 00

The postage on this paper is 20 cents per year,
payable quarterly or yearly in advance by the
subscriber, at the office where it is received.

Agents allowed 25 per cent. commission on all
subscriptions sent us as per advertisement on page
117.

All remittances to us for subscription, etc., must
be made by postoffice order, registered letter, draft
on Louisville, or by express, prepaid, to
JOHN W. CLARKE,
Editor and Com. Gazette,
35 Green Street, Louisville, Ky.

ADVERTISING AGENTS.

Our authorized agents in other cities to contract
for advertisements, etc., are as follows:
George P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York.
Fitch & Thayer, 245 Broadway, New York.
Griffin & Hoffman, 4 South Street, Philadelphia.
T. C. Evans, 106 Washington Street, Baltimore.
Vancourt & Wiltz, 1016 Main Street, Richmond,
Va.
McClelland & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

SATURDAY, : : : MAY 25, 1872.

For Louisville Wholesale
Prices Current See Eighth Page.

Miniature Almanac.

MAY, 1872.		THE MOON.		THE SUN.	
		D.	H.	M.	H.
New Moon.	18	18	18	18	18
First Quarter.	22	22	22	22	22
Full Moon.	26	26	26	26	26
Last Quarter.	29	29	29	29	29

The June Fair.

The spring fair of the Louisville Jefferson County Association will probably be one of the most successful exhibitions ever held on the grounds. The premiums are unusually liberal and attractive, and as competition is open to the world, we may expect a large attendance of exhibitors, as well as visitors, from distant parts of the country. There will be an influx of guests whose wants will have to be provided for, and thus the city will reap a direct benefit, while the advantage of our location, resources and prospects will come directly under the observation of hundreds whom it is desirable to impress with the importance and promise of Louisville as the capital of the great Southwest. In this view of the matter it seems to us that a failure on the part of our merchants, manufacturers and citizens generally to support the exhibition liberally would be a most short-sighted policy. The grounds are handsome and conveniently arranged, and every preparation has been made for the care of the stock and for the comfort of visitors. Floral Hall will fairly outshine all rival institutions in the splendor of its decorations and in the display of the floriculture. There is every indication that the fair will be a credit to the city, and more than all a grand success.

The Wheat Crop.

From all that we have been able to learn in reference to the prospects of incoming wheat crop, we are inclined to believe that the crop will at least be an average one. In Missouri, Kansas, Texas and Arkansas, the severity of the winter, which was preceded by an unusually dry fall, will undoubtedly reduce the crop to something below an average one. To counterbalance this, an extraordinary crop is predicted in California, the Carolinas, Northern Georgia and Minnesota. As more wheat was sown than usual, there can be but little doubt that the crop will be fully up to the usual average, if no unforeseen calamity occurs to the growing crop.

A fire in Somerset, Pa., on the 10th, destroyed six squares in the heart of the town, embracing one-third of the area of the place and two-thirds of its entire value. The buildings destroyed included three hotels, every business house, store and shop but one, both banking-houses, both printing offices, the lawyers' offices, postoffice, United States Assessor's office, two churches, the Masonic and Odd-Fellows' halls, telegraph and express offices and over thirty private dwellings. Fifty families are homeless. Total loss, \$1,000,000; insurance, \$75,000.

Our Industrial Interests.

Bagging Factory of W. J. Tapp & Co.

The commercial and industrial interests of Louisville have long been identified with the manufacture and sale of bagging and rope, and the State of Kentucky famous for the culture of hemp. Of late years the growth of the latter has been partially diverted from this State to Missouri, while the innovation of iron cotton ties, as well as the improvement in and use of machinery, has thrown the old, time-honored rope-walks almost wholly into disuse, and bale-rope has measureably given place to iron ties. The great advance in iron and the manufacture and use of iron ties by the English, under the cover of a patent invention, have caused such a material advance in the price of iron ties that the rope ties and old-fashioned rope-walks may again be brought into general use. If such should be the result, the demand for and consumption of hemp must be largely increased. In the manufacture of bagging and rope, as cheap material and durability are demanded, only the rough hemp is used. In addition to this, the imported flax and jute butts are very generally consumed in the manufacture of baling stuffs, or bagging, for cotton. The Kentucky-made bagging stands high in all the markets of the world as an admirable covering for cotton, as well as a protection from the weather. It is strong, and when made by skillful manufacturers, will withstand any amount of wear and tear in handling and transporting cotton to market. By the test of experience, it has been ascertained that hemp and flax are equally good, and that bagging weighing from 2 to 2½ or 2½ lbs per yard is the best and most serviceable in all emergencies.

Among the best bagging factories in the State is that of W. J. Tapp & Co., on the corner of Nineteenth and Walnut streets, in this city. It is one of the industrial interests of the city, giving constant employment to seventy-five hands, including the skilled workmen and women spinners of flax and hemp. The establishment is run wholly by steam power, using only the best and most perfect machinery, turning out daily 2,500 yards of approved brands of bagging, and consuming 18 tons of stock—whether of hemp, flax or jute butts—per week. Their machinery is so well adapted that it cleans, cards and spins equally well the different materials used. It is driven by a 50-horse power steam engine, consuming daily 35 bushels of coal—running the immense combination card machine (English patent) and eight power looms. The carding machine alone cost the sum of \$5,000 and is a wonder-worker, with its multitude of steel-pointed cylindrical cards, perpetually revolving in all directions and carding the fibers most thoroughly. From this machine the material is conveyed to the elevators and spinning machines and the wool and web prepared for the weavers—all like clock-work, and all moved by machinery, until it comes under the manipulations of the weavers at the looms. The latter are modern style, each with an index affixed, by which it is exactly ascertained when fifty or a hundred yards of bagging are woven. They are then cut off, pressed and rolled into cylindrical bales, or pieces, as they are called, all ready for branding and for sale or shipment.

This factory has been in constant operation since the 10th of January last, and expects to continue full work the year through, making an average of 50 pieces per day, or 750,000 yards per annum, consuming about 1,000 tons of material, including hemp, flax and jute butts. The weekly expenditures for labor alone are \$400, while the cost of fuel ranges from \$5 to \$7 per day, which makes a heavy outlay of capital in labor and material to furnish the mere covering for the great Southern staple—cotton—which, however, could not be in marketable or shipping order without this necessary appendage. Baling material is now being furnished by our manufacturers, as fast as the factories can make it, in lots to suit purchasers, at the most reasonable rates. The manufacturing facilities of the city have been increased, and a demand exceeding that of last year is anticipated, as the growing crop is expected to be much larger than the last. The present stocks of bagging on hand are quite ample, and the usual buying season among dealers and printers has not yet commenced, and, as will be seen by our quotations in the summary, prices are at very reasonable rates.

The cost of running this one factory may be thus summed up:

Wages of 75 operatives per week.....\$ 400
Coal and oil for engine..... 25
Material (hemp, flax and jute)..... 2,000
Total per week.....\$ 2,425
For annum.....\$ 130,000

The office and salesrooms of this factory are at No. 62 Main street, be-

tween Second and Third, where are kept on hand the various brands manufactured by the firm—the "Kentucky Green Rose," power-loom, hemp, two pounds to the yard; "Falls City," flax, 2½ lbs, and "Cable Cord," jute, 2½ to 3½ lbs. They are also agents for the sale of a dozen other good brands of both hand and power-loom bagging.

Co-operation a Necessity of the Times.

Every question, says the Rural World, has two sides, and the one under consideration is not an exceptional one. It is a question of just such vast magnitude that investigation in reference to it should be conducted with the utmost care, and opinions should not be promulgated through the agricultural press which do not bear the impress of careful and conscientious consideration. There is a general impression extant in the farming community that a greater unity of action is desirable and should exist among them, and that they should have some organization devoted exclusively to their interests. Although co-operative organizations have been in existence for several years among the manufacturing classes, it has been but a comparatively brief period since this "association for protection" has taken hold of the minds of the farming community. Inasmuch as agriculture is the ground work of all other occupations, reforms in reference to it are necessarily of slow and conservative character; yet when it becomes vitalized with some grand element of truth it moves like an Alpine avalanche, and carries everything before it. Undoubtedly the co-operative schemes of tradesmen and mechanics have served a noble purpose in arousing in the noble mind of our farmers a desire for similar organizations to protect their interests, which are, and should be, paramount to all others. At all events the demand by them for something of a co-operative character, that would combine protection with pecuniary and social improvement, has begun to make itself heard throughout the country. Letters are constantly coming to us with inquiries concerning them, coupled with a request for a form for a constitution of a farmers' union club.

In almost every department of human industry combinations of capital called "rings" are being formed. These when they control transportation, and give reduced rates of freight to other speculative rings, work an irreparable injury to the producer by charging him a per cent. above the rates, equivalent to that deducted for the benefit of one of these rings. In these grasping, outreaching and speculative times there seems to be a general rush for cash over the air line route, regardless of the consequences to society, themselves, or their country.

It seems that steam and electricity have so vitalized our already intensified lives that schemes that would in former times have been deemed impossible, are now but the work of a period so brief that it does not startle us, and we simply regard them as matter-of-fact affairs of daily occurrence. Steam and the telegraph—the allies of civilization—are being used for the most ignoble purposes. They flatter while they bind us hand and foot. A few hours use of the one, and a few seconds of the other, are sufficient when skillfully used to make 3,000,000 of our trans-Mississippi farmers kneel in servile bondage to Wall street jobbers who have congregated there in a wild rush for unearned wealth.

The magnitude and extent of protective alliances among railroad managers has excited the gravest apprehensions in the minds of the most thoughtful of our Western farmers. If continued, farmers will be compelled to pay such rates for transportation of their grain to the sea coasts, and the return charges on manufactured and imported goods, to say nothing of the per cent. required by middle or commission men, that they will soon find themselves bound hand and foot, without the means of making any successful resistance. In view of this, it is not at all strange that a spirit of unrest and dissatisfaction is rapidly gaining ground, and is taking hold upon the attention of the farming community in particular.

The diagnosis of the disease having been given, we respectfully suggest that, as these rings for consumers have assumed a chronic character, the producers will soon be justified in adopting a counter-irritant in the form of farmers' union clubs in every township in each state—these to be connected with permanent county, state and national organizations.

The Irish members of the English House of Commons in favor of home rule, have decided to postpone Parliamentary action on the question for a year. For the present, they content themselves with dining together once a week during the session, in order to talk over their prospects, and to attempt to make converts of their visitors over the wine.

Stock of Liquors on Hand.

In former issues we estimated the stock of whisky on hand in this market to exceed 40,000 barrels. From the official returns to the Assessor of this (the 5th) district, embracing the city of Louisville and the counties of Jefferson, Owen, Henry and Oldham, it appears that our estimate was very near correct. In accordance with the revenue laws the returns every six months must be made up by the Assessors of each district, of the amount of distilled spirits out of bond in the hands of dealers. The report for this district is for the six months ending May 1, by which it is stated that there was then on hand and for sale by dealers 1,556,967 gallons less than on the 1st of May, 1871. There were in bond at the distilleries on the 1st of May 642,147 gallons, making an aggregate of 2,199,115 gallons as the available stock for sale in this county and district. More than 2,000,000 gallons are owned or controlled by dealers and distillers in Louisville. There are, in addition to the above, 50,000 gallons of which the Assistant Assessors have not been able to get an account.

The following is a consolidated report of distilled spirits out of bond in the Fifth District of Kentucky, on the 1st day of May, 1872:

	Kind.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Alcohol.	1,031	.....	.....	1,031
Whisky.	1,746	.....	.....	1,746
Whisky.	4,099,969	.....	.....	4,099,969
Rum.	1,818	.....	.....	1,818
Gin.	3,252	.....	.....	3,252
Apple Brandy.	23,154	.....	.....	23,154
Peach Brandy.	3,352	.....	.....	3,352
Grape Brandy.	1,600	.....	.....	1,600
Other Brandy.	3,550	.....	.....	3,550
Total.	1,552,550	4,447	1,556,967	

EDGAR A. NEEDHAM, Assessor.

The Aldine for June is the most American of all our magazines. It contains three full page original illustrations of American forest scenery by Moran, Nehlig, and Hows. Moran has selected the primitive forest, and given us a glimpse of its wildness and grandeur. His subject is "Kwasind, The Strong Man," in the "Soul of Hiawatha," and he has handled it magnificently, with all the strength and none of the extravagance of Dore. Nehlig has selected the Colonial forest so to speak, and has given us a glimpse of its sunny openings, roofed with foliage, draped with vines, carpeted with flowers and moss, and peopled with happy birds. His subject is Campbell's "Gertrude of Wyoming," the spirit of which he has realized in the figures of Gertrude and Albert, who are rambling through the woods in fanciful Indian garb. Hows has selected the forests of the Adirondacks and has given us a glimpse of the pines of the Racquette. They shoot up before us, with their tall trunks and crooked, ragged branches, struggling with summer sunshine, brightened and darkened by turns as they stretch along the winding stream that brawls over its rocky bed. A nobler trio of forest pictures than these were never drawn, and they ought to make the fortune of The Aldine as an Art Journal. The rest of the illustrations are of various degrees of merit, the most noticeable being Davis's and a characteristic design, by Stephens, for one of Æsop's fables. The literature is of a more varied character than that of any other periodical published in this country.

The publishers are James Sutton & Co., 23 Liberty Street, N. Y., and the price is \$5.00 including oil chromo.

Scribner's for June.

Scribner's Monthly for June has as many as fifty-three illustrations, accompanying Mr. Richardson's "Traveling by Telegraph." There are pictures of Harrisburgh, glimpses of the Susquehanna, Havana and Watkins Glens, Seneca Lake, etc., etc. Another interesting illustrated article is on "The City of Warwick," England. Professor Hilgard, of the U. S. Coast Survey, explains with maps, tables, etc., his curious and important theory of the center of gravity of populations; Mr. Warner gives another charming chapter of "Black-Log Studies;" Mr. W. J. Stillman presents an interesting sketch of an "English Art Reformer;" Mrs. Oliphant's "At his Gates" is, as usual, strong and masterly; Saxe Holm's "Draxy Miller's Dowry" has a singular rush and breeziness—this installment contains an exquisite little hymn by Draxy herself. Then there is a powerful story in the Lancashire dialect, by Fannie E. Hodgson. The separate poems are by Harriet McEwen Kimball, Elizabeth Akers Allen, and Mary L. Rifter. Dr. Holland in "Topics of the Time," writes of "Theaters and Theater-going," and "The Loveliness of Farming Life in America." The Scientific Department is well filled; Home and Society, among other timely papers, has an excellent little article (with illustrations) on croquet.

A new Chinese temple was recently consecrated in San Francisco, with no less than seventy-five gods, two of which are twenty feet high and correspondingly large.

Twelve iron steamships are now in course of construction on the Delaware, at a cost of \$6,000,000.

The Navy being placed on a War Footing.

A Washington dispatch says that at a late session of the Cabinet, while the Alabama claims were under consideration, the condition of our Navy was also referred to. The President said that he had for months deplored the inefficiency of our coast defenses, and regretted that he could not do anything to strengthen them. After an interchange of opinion it was finally decided that every iron clad of the navy should be put in condition for immediate service. The Secretary of War was also instructed to make the coast defenses, particularly on the southern seaboard, as impregnable as possible. What can be done to put our navy in a state of efficiency is being done, and therefore extraordinary efforts are to be promptly made to put the best of our iron clads in a sea-going condition, so that in a few weeks there may be not less than fourteen ready for orders. If necessary the work will be done day and night. Three iron clads have been sent to private yards at Philadelphia for immediate repairs. Those at Charleston, Brooklyn and Norfolk are being fitted out as rapidly as possible. The monitors at New Orleans can, with little repair, be made ready without delay. The cause of this activity cannot be ascertained. The officials at the Navy Department do not deny the preparations, but profess ignorance as to the object of fitting them out. Information has reached the Navy Department that the Moro Castle, guarding the entrance to Havana harbor, is being rapidly strengthened, and that fifteen inch guns, pointing seaward, are now being put in position. The order to fit out so many monitors at this time excites suspicion that trouble is imminent with Spain.

At present there appears to be what may be called an iron famine not only in our country but throughout Europe. No explanation that has been given seems to render the state of things quite satisfactory. Anthracite coal, which is principally used in this country for smelting iron, is hardly higher now, with pig iron at \$50 per ton, than it was a few years ago, when it was sold at \$25. The cost of production was then figured from \$18 to \$20 per ton, according to the place where it was manufactured. The iron furnaces were then small and the demand for the metal was fluctuating. Now there is a great saving of expense by having the works much larger while labor is greatly economized, and there is a great saving in fuel. Now the demand for pig iron is so brisk that stock never accumulates at the furnaces. Money invested in smelting iron can be used over more times in a year than in almost any branch of manufacturing. Among the causes that have operated to bring up the price of iron, are, undoubtedly, the high charges on transportation of iron ore and coal, the shortening of the hours of laborers, the strikes of operators, the tyranny of labor association that limits the number of the apprentices, and the monopolizing of the iron mines, and coal fields by capitalists. Iron smelting ought not to be protected by a high tariff, while the demand is enormous. It is estimated that there will be a demand for 650,000 tons of iron for railway tracks alone, the present season.

The Maysville Republican of the 15th says: "The Murphysville woolen mills were burned early on yesterday morning. We have learned none of the particulars, but the loss will be heavy. The mills were owned by a joint stock company, and operated under the superintendence of Col. R. R. Maltby. This will be a serious loss, not only to the owners, but to the community, for quite a number of operatives will be thrown out of employment."

COMMERCIAL.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday Evening, May 23, 1872.

MONETARY.

The money market continues to work close and the banks are confined to narrow margins; hence their ability to meet the requirements of trade is very limited and none but regular customers find accommodations at rates ranging from 9½ to 12 per cent. upon prime signatures or approved collaterals.

The United States Treasury operations are not regarded in New York as favorable to the financial condition, as the \$3,000,000 bonds purchased there last week were paid for one-third in legal tenders and two-thirds in National bank notes, and the \$2,000,000 gold sold was paid for in legal tenders, thus resulting in the withdrawal of \$1,000,000 legal tenders from the bank reserves.

The Bank of England rate of discount is still maintained at 5 per cent. The loss of specie for the week was \$21,000. Specie in the Bank of France has increased 4,000,000.

EASTERN EXCHANGE

Remains unchanged at par to 1-10 premium. The demand is light and the supply adequate to the wants of trade.

GOLD.
Has fluctuated somewhat during the week, with considerable speculation and a large export demand. It is reported that the New York gold claims received, through the brokers, the \$2,000,000 Treasury gold sold at 114.20. The aggregate bids were for \$3,100,000, and ranged from 113.14 to 114.20, the market price at the time being 114.14½.
The changes since our last report have been as follows:

Date.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Closing.
May 16.....	114	114½	113½	114½
May 17.....	114½	114½	113½	114½
May 18.....	114½	114½	113½	114½
May 19.....	114½	114½	113½	114½
May 20.....	114½	114½	113½	114½
May 21.....	114½	114½	113½	114½
May 22.....	114½	114½	113½	114½

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Have been strong and advancing. The House of Representatives has adopted a resolution allowing the payment of one-third of the amount of custom duties in legal tenders. Should this proposition be adopted in the Senate and become law, some depreciation in bonds may be looked for.

We revise quotations:	Buying.	Selling.
Coupons, 1881.....	117½	117½
5-20s of 1882.....	117½	117½
" 1884.....	117½	117½
" 1885.....	117½	117½
" (new) 1885.....	117½	117½
" 1887.....	117½	117½
" 1888.....	117½	117½
New 5s.....	117½	117½
10-40s.....	117½	117½
Currency 6s.....	117½	117½

NEW YORK MARKET FOR SOUTHERN STATE SECURITIES.	
Missouri 6s.....	95
Tennessee 6s.....	73
Tennessee, new.....	73
Virginia, old.....	48
North Carolina, old.....	54
North Carolina, new.....	20

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS
Have been quiet with no speculative demand, and prices generally are unchanged.
We quote as follows:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.
National Bank, First.....	120½	121½
National Bank, Second.....	120½	121½
National Bank, Third.....	120½	121½
National Bank, Fourth.....	120½	121½
National Bank, Fifth.....	120½	121½
National Bank, Sixth.....	120½	121½
National Bank, Seventh.....	120½	121½
National Bank, Eighth.....	120½	121½
National Bank, Ninth.....	120½	121½
National Bank, Tenth.....	120½	121½

BONDS.	
L. & N. R. Co., old, 7 ½.....	97 99
L. & N. R. Co., new, 7 ½.....	97 99
L. & N. R. Co., 1st mort., 7 ½.....	97 99
L. & N. R. Co., 2d mort., 7 ½.....	97 99
L. & N. R. Co., 3d mort., 7 ½.....	97 99
L. & N. R. Co., 4th mort., 7 ½.....	97 99
L. & N. R. Co., 5th mort., 7 ½.....	97 99
L. & N. R. Co., 6th mort., 7 ½.....	97 99
L. & N. R. Co., 7th mort., 7 ½.....	97 99
L. & N. R. Co., 8th mort., 7 ½.....	97 99
L. & N. R. Co., 9th mort., 7 ½.....	97 99
L. & N. R. Co., 10th mort., 7 ½.....	97 99
L. & N. R. Co., 11th mort., 7 ½.....	97 99
L. & N. R. Co., 12th mort., 7 ½.....	97 99
L. & N. R. Co., 13th mort., 7 ½.....	97 99
L. & N. R. Co., 14th mort., 7 ½.....	97 99
L. & N. R. Co., 15th mort., 7 ½.....	97 99
L. & N. R. Co., 16th mort., 7 ½.....	97 99
L. & N. R. Co., 17th mort., 7 ½.....	97 99
L. & N. R. Co., 18th mort., 7 ½.....	97 99
L. & N. R. Co., 19th mort., 7 ½.....	97 99
L. & N. R. Co., 20th mort., 7 ½.....	97 99

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Trade in the leading departments is of a quiet character, this being the close of spring and the opening of the summer season. The stocks of seasonable goods are reported quite ample, especially of dry goods, general merchandise, boots and shoes and general supplies. In the hardware line there is less activity, with some depression in prices, but, with reduced stocks on hand, the dealers are firm.

Breadstuffs are less active than for several weeks and the advance in prices has been checked, yet fancy brands of flour continue to command full rates. Corn, prime white, is well sustained at an advance on quotations current last week. The late general rains have been highly beneficial to the growing crops, especially winter wheat, and it has exerted an influence to check the upward tendency of prices.

The active season for bagging and rope has not set in, yet we notice good stocks on hand with full rates maintained. In the anticipation of a large increase in the crop of cotton this year, the manufacturers are at work at their full capacity, making power-loom full-weights, which are most in request.

The provision market is steady at about former quotations, with an increasing order demand and a gradual reduction of stocks in both packers' and dealers' hands. The movement in live hogs is falling off very materially, and summer packing is being confined to narrow limits. This is having the effect to strengthen the feeling among holders of cured meats, and the market closes firm.

The wool trade is in advance of the usual season, with a manifest firmness on the part of holders and farmers, which is not as freely met as heretofore by dealers and manufacturers. The advance in prices has had the tendency to increase both the clip and production of sheep and checked the consumption for table use. The trade in woolen goods is improving.

The whiskey trade has been fair all the week, with a gradual reduction of old stock, which, however, continues large in the market. The production of new is light and high wines have advanced to 85c.

The weather during the current week has been reasonable, with two days of almost continuous rains, which have been highly propitious for the crops.

Dolly Varden bed-bugs are about.

LEAF TOBACCO.

WEEKLY REPORT.

The market has been less active during the current week, with but meager supplies. The prevailing rainy weather has been highly favorable for pricing, and increased receipts are anticipated the coming week. Prices are well sustained for all grades, with an increasing demand and upward tendency for all bright and manufacturing leaf. The season for the sale of redried leaf has not yet opened, as the staple has not sweated out and ripened sufficiently for use. The House of Representatives having adopted the new revenue bill assessing the tax on tobacco at 26¢ per lb on all grades, it is likely that the Senate will also pass it without adverse amendment, and that it will become a law. This will be highly beneficial to the plug manufacturers in this city, and it is likely to vastly increase the home demand and consumption of the staple. The sales of the season since Nov. 1st have been 25,168 lbs, against 26,024 lbs at the same date last year. The sales for the week at the warehouses have been as follows:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15.

Sales of 103 hds: Adair co 50a10 50, Ballard 11 75a12 75, Barren 7 50a11 50, Breckinridge 9 40a11 50, Cumberland 8 20a10 50, black fat 10 25a11 25, Daviess 10a11 50, Edmonson 7 40a11 25, Hart 7a11 25, Hancock 8 50a10 75, Hardin 8 50a10 75, Henry lugs to medium cuttings 8 50a10 75, Logan lugs to old leaf 8 50, 13 45, Monroe 10 50, Simpson 9a11 50, Taylor 7 50a10 50, Warren trash and leaf 7 50a11 50, Green 8 50a10 50, Ohio lugs 7 50a10 50, Indiana common 8 50a10 50.

THURSDAY, MAY 16.

Sales of 142 hds: Ballard co leaf 8 14 25, 21 26 50, Barren 8 10a11 25, Breckinridge 9 10a10 50, Christian 13 75, Cumberland lugs 7 50a8 50, Daviess 8a10 25, Grayson 8a10a10 40, Green 7 50, 11 50, 12, Hart 8 30a11 25, Henry trash to cutting 6 50a10 50, Owen lugs 8 45a10 75, Ohio 7 50a10 75, Metcalfe 8 50, Taylor 9 50, Trimble trash and common leaf 8 50a11 25, Warren 7 40a11, old leaf 11 75a15 25, Indiana 7 20a11 Tennessee 8 20a11 75.

FRIDAY, MAY 17.

Sales of 61 hds: Ballard co 50a15 50, Barren 7 50a11 25, Breckinridge 7 50a11, Butler lugs 7 50, Carroll lugs 9 50, Daviess 7 50a10, Cumberland 10, Logan 8 50a11 50, Ohio 7 50a10 50, Henderson 8 50a10, McLean 8a10 50, Monroe 9 50, Muhlenburg 10 25, Taylor 8 50a11, Trigg 8 50a10 50, Warren 8a10 75, Indiana 8a11 25.

SATURDAY, MAY 18.

Sales of 117 hds: 44 hds Breckinridge redried at 8 12a15, Adair 7 50a10 50, Barren 8 50a10 50, Breckinridge 7 10a10 75, Daviess 8 20a10 50, Henry cutting lugs and medium leaf 9 50, 15 75, 18 75, Henderson 8 40a10 50, Green 7 50a11, Ohio 7 50a10, Owen trash 9 50, Trimble common leaf 7 50, Warren 7 30a10 50, Indiana stems, and trash 8a10 50, common leaf 8 50 Tennessee 8 50a10 50, Virginia leaf 11 75, 14, 18, 19, 23.

MONDAY, MAY 20.

Sales of 40 hds: Ballard co 50a18 50a20 50, Barren lugs 40a10 50, Breckinridge 9 50, Daviess 7 50a11 50, Grayson 7 50a10 50, Henry 9 50a12 50, Green lugs 7 40, Hardin 8 50, Metcalfe 8 50a10, Simpson 8 10a10 50, Warren 7 50a10 50, Virginia leaf 13a11 75.

TUESDAY, MAY 21.

Sales of 125 hds: Ballard co 50a15 50a21, Barren 7 50a11, Breckinridge 7 50a11, Daviess 7 20, 10 75, 11 25, Green 7a10 50, Grayson 9 50a10, Hart 7 50a12 50, Henry 9 50a15 25, Metcalfe 9 50a10, Ohio 8 50a11 50, Oldham 8 50a17 50, Taylor 7 50a10 50, Trimble trash 7 50a10 50, Warren 7 50a10 50, 10 75, Indiana lugs 7 50a10 50, leaf 10 25, Sumner (Tenn) 8 10a10, Virginia leaf 15.

The market closes steadily at the following range of quotations:

Factory trash..... 57 00a7 25
Planters' lugs..... 7 25a8 50
Common leaf..... 8 50a9 25
Medium leaf..... 9 50a10 50
Good leaf..... 10 50a12 00
Fine leaf..... 12 00a14 00
Dark wrappers..... 12 50a14 50
Bright wrappers..... 25 00a30 00
Cutting lugs..... 8 50a12 00
Cutting leaf..... 12 50a25 75

SPECIAL REPORT.

SALES AT THE BOONE HOUSE, GLOVER, WHITE & CO., PROPRIETORS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15.

Sales of 5 hds: Logan leaf 10 75, 12, Green leaf 10 50, lugs 8 50, Hart common leaf 10, lugs 8 50, Cumberland leaf 10, lugs 8 50.

THURSDAY, MAY 16.

Sales of 11 hds and 1 box: Green leaf 8 12, 11 50, 10 25, 10 50, shippers 11 50, 11 50, Hart leaf 11 25, Daviess common leaf 9, Cumberland common lugs 7 50, 8 50, 1 box Indiana leaf 9.

FRIDAY, MAY 17.

Sales of 6 hds: Logan leaf 8 11 50, lugs 8 50, Muhlenburg leaf 10 25, Cumberland leaf 10, Spencer (Ind) lugs 8 50, Taylor lugs 8 50.

SATURDAY, MAY 18.

Sales of 17 hds: Maury (Tenn) leaf 10 25, 10, 10, 9 50, 9 50, lugs 8 50, 8 50, Henry common cutting leaf 10, lugs 9 50, Henderson common leaf 10, lugs 8 50, Spencer (Ind) lugs 7 50a8 50, Ohio common leaf 8 50a10 50, Union do 9 50, Green leaf 11.

MONDAY, MAY 20.

Sales of 3 hds: Hardin common leaf 8 50, Daviess common lugs 7 50, common leaf 11 50.

TUESDAY, MAY 21.

Sales of 15 hds and 1 box: Breckinridge leaf 8 11, 10 75, lugs 8 50, 8 50, 7 60, 7 60, Daviess leaf 10, 10 75, lugs 7 40, 7 40, Indiana leaf 10 25, lugs 7 50, Meade lugs 7 50, Green leaf 9 50, lugs 7, 8, Metcalfe leaf 9 50, box Indiana lugs 7 60.

The heat was so intense at Adelaide, South Australia, last January, that business nearly ceased, sleeping became almost an impossibility, and even a cold bath was scarcely attainable, the water of the water of the water works being heated to 79 degrees. For twelve days the mercury ranged in the day up to 103 degrees in the shade.

Dolly Varden carpets are the latest novelty for the fall trade. Next.

DRY GOODS.

The market continues quiet and generally unchanged. The spring business is fairly over and trade is mostly confined to filling orders to replenish assortments. Cotton goods rule dull. Woolen goods show some improvement. Underwear is very quiet. Prints are dull, except for novelties of choice styles. Foreign goods of all kinds are quiet. Brown sheetings and shirtings, in light weights, are in fair demand. Standards are steady with fair inquiry at present figures. Bleached sheetings and shirtings are quiet with moderate demand. Rolled facemats are not so strong. Glazed cambrics are less active. Printing cloths are inactive, and prices are quoted at 7 1/2c for 60x4. The general market for woollens of all kinds has partaken more or less of the same, and an improved tone is observable throughout.

[N. B.—Our quotations are the cash prices Small and shipping at the usual rate.]

BROWN SHEETING AND SHIRTING.

Irresistible..... 14 a
Columbus..... 13 1/2 a
Great Western..... 13 1/2 a
Anchor..... 13 1/2 a
Penn Mills..... 13 1/2 a
Laurel Hill..... 13 1/2 a
Annie..... 13 1/2 a
Hops..... 13 1/2 a
Talliesse..... 13 1/2 a
Atlantic H..... 13 1/2 a
Georgia, 36 inches..... 13 1/2 a
Alabama and Georgia, 36 inches..... 13 1/2 a
Augusta, 36 inches..... 13 1/2 a
Standard Eastern, 36 inches..... 13 1/2 a

FINE BROWN COTTONS.

Pepperell N. 36 inches..... 11 1/2 a
do 36 do..... 12 1/2 a
do 36 do..... 13 1/2 a
do 36 do..... 14 1/2 a
Nashua O. 36 do..... 13 1/2 a
do 36 do..... 14 1/2 a
do 36 do..... 15 1/2 a
do 36 do..... 16 1/2 a

BLEACHED COTTONS.

New York Mills, 36 inches..... 22 1/2 a
Warren F. 36 inches..... 22 1/2 a
Fruit of Loom, 36 inches..... 18 a
Red Bank, 36 inches..... 12 1/2 a
Blackstone..... 16 a
Wassaw..... 16 a
Hope, 36 inches..... 11 1/2 a
Hill, 4..... 17 a
Lonsdale..... 21 a
Wassaw..... 21 a
Pepperell, 6..... 27 1/2 a
do 7..... 30 a
do 8..... 40 a
do 10..... 45 a
do 11..... 50 a

PRINTS.

Freemont..... 10 a
Sprague..... 11 1/2 a
American..... 11 1/2 a
Garnet..... 11 1/2 a
Arrols..... 10 a
Cocheo..... 12 1/2 a
Dun ell..... 15 a
Hamilton..... 11 1/2 a
London Morning..... 11 a
Simpson do..... 11 1/2 a
Gaiter..... 12 1/2 a
Merimac W..... 11 1/2 a
Pacific..... 11 1/2 a
Richmonds..... 11 a
Wassaw..... 9 a
Berford..... 8 1/2 a
Atlantic..... 12 1/2 a
American Star..... 12 a
Albion solids..... 12 a
Dolly Varden..... 12 1/2 a

STRIPES.

Amoskeag..... 18 a
Albany..... 18 a
American..... 11 1/2 a

BROWN DRILLS.

Appleton..... 16 a
Pepperell..... 16 a
Pepperell fine..... 16 a
Stark..... 16 a
Winthrop..... 16 a
Osnaburg, 1/2 8-oz..... 15 a
Osnaburg, 4..... 20 a

CAMBRICS.

Portland..... 7 a
Victoria..... 9 a
Washington..... 9 1/2 a
Massachusetts..... 13 1/2 a
S. S. & Sons..... 13 1/2 a
Lonsdale paper..... 13 1/2 a

SLATE AND BLEACHED DRILLS.

Namking Sateen..... 18 1/2 a
Pepperell drill..... 13 a
Laconia drill..... 13 a
Bates drill..... 13 a
Wigan..... 15 a

GINGHAMS.

Amoskeag..... 15 1/2 a
Middlesex..... 12 1/2 a
Bates..... 15 a
Scotch 1400..... 25 a
Gordon 1800..... 18 1/2 a
Waterloo..... 13 1/2 a
Lancaster..... 15 a

PAID CASSIMERS.

Tennessee..... 24 a
Texas..... 21 a
Decatur..... 14 a
Napier..... 12 a
Osnaburg, 1/2..... 12 1/2 a
Osnaburg, 4..... 20 a

DENIMS.

Ogden A. Brown..... 18 a
Albany, blue..... 15 a
Amoskeag..... 20 a

WOOLSTED BRAIDS.

Common colors, No. 8..... 65 a
High colors, No. 8..... 70 a

CANTON FLANNEL.

Hamilton, brown..... 18 a
Canton flannel..... 18 a
Penetration..... 25 a
Naukneag..... 15 1/2 a
Rockport, bleached..... 15 a

POPCOTTON.

John Clark, Jr. & Co. (Thos. Ross) sell, agent, best second..... 70 a
J. P. Clark, Jr. & Co. best enamel..... 70 a
J. P. Clark, Jr. & Co. best enamel..... 70 a
Stadford Brothers..... 45 a
C. W. Clark..... 45 a
Williamson enameled..... 40 a
Brooks..... 70 a
Green & Daniels..... 40 a
Orr & McNamara..... 42 1/2 a
Stuart's..... 42 1/2 a
George A. Clarke..... 70 a

PROVISIONS.

There has been some irregularity in the trade during the week, with a steady fair order and city demand from consumers, the market closing firmer, with an advancing tendency for Bacon sides and sugar-cured hams. Stocks of all descriptions are much reduced, the market closing at the following range of quotations in round lots:

Mess..... \$12 75a13 00
Prime..... 10 50a11 00
Rump..... 10 50a11 00

Shoulders, packed..... 5 1/2 a
Rib sides..... 7 1/2 a
Clear rib sides..... 7 1/2 a
Clear sides..... 7 1/2 a
Breakfast, canvassed..... 8 1/2 a

HAMS.

Plain..... 11 1/2 a
Canned..... 11 1/2 a
Sugar-cured..... 11 1/2 a
Magnolia..... 12 1/2 a
Pecan..... 12 1/2 a
Golden ham..... 12 1/2 a
Sugar-cured, canvassed..... 11 1/2 a

BEEF.

Dried..... 15 1/2 a
Tongues, 1/2 doz..... 7 00a7 50

Clear rib sides, packed..... 6 1/2 a
Clear..... 7 1/2 a
Shoulders..... 4 1/2 a

Tierce, prime..... 9 1/2 a
Head and gut..... 8 1/2 a
Kegs, refined..... 10 1/2 a

The cultivation of the poppy from which opium is obtained has been successfully tried in Australia.

COTTON.

The cotton market for the past week at all points has been quiet, with a moderate demand, almost wholly confined to supplying the immediate wants of Spinners. The Liverpool market evinces a strong tone with an upward tendency. The confidence of holders is mainly based upon the great decline in receipts at all the domestic ports, while the stock of good staple is very limited. Reports of the new crop are also less favorable. The large short interest, together with the advance in Liverpool, gives a strong tone to the market, resulting in an advance in good ordinary of 1/4c and grades above of 1/2c during the week.

The New York quotations for the week ending the 17th inst. (future delivery, basis low middling) were:

For May..... 22 1/2 a
For June..... 21 1/2 a
For July..... 21 1/2 a
For August..... 21 1/2 a
For September..... 22 1/2 a
For October..... 22 1/2 a
For November..... 22 1/2 a
For December..... 22 1/2 a

Total sales of this description for the week were 63,550 bales.

Immediate delivery sales have been 3,047 bales, including 289 for export, 2,548 for consumption, 224 for speculation and none in transit.

The receipts for the week ending 17th, at all the ports, have been 18,187 bales, against 17,219 last week, making the total receipts since Sept. 1, 1871, 2,615,595 bales, against 3,715,154 for the same period of 1870-71, showing a decrease this year of 1,099,559 bales.

The details of receipts are as follows:

Received this week at..... 1871. Bales.
New Orleans..... 6,550
Mobile..... 57,000
Charleston..... 1,308
Savannah..... 2,076
Texas..... 244
Tennessee..... 15,500
Florida..... 21
North Carolina..... 207
Virginia..... 1,288

Total receipts..... 15,187
Decrease this year..... 28,889

The exports have reached a total of 10,413 bales, of which 9,842 were to Great Britain, 2,668 to France, and 6,03 to the rest of the Continent.

The stocks are now reported to be 240,070 bales.

The following table shows the quantity of cotton in sight at this date of each of the two past seasons, as made up by cable telegraph reports to the 17th inst:

Stock in..... 1871. Bales.
Liverpool..... 187,271
London..... 255,000
Glasgow..... 300
Havre..... 25,500
Marseilles..... 15,000
Bremen..... 70,000
Rest of Continent..... 120,000
Adopt for Gt. Britain (Amer.)..... 151,000
Adopt for France (Amer.)..... 200,000
Adopt for Brazil (Amer.)..... 20,700
Adopt for Bremen (Amer.)..... 11,500
Total India stock for Europe..... 450,173
Stock in U. S. ports..... 240,700
Stock in inland towns..... 36,488

Total..... 2,332,558 2,112,524

These figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight of 220,034 bales, compared with the same date of 1871.

Market firmer with light supplies and a fair demand, fully equaling receipts. We quote:

Middling..... 62 1/2 c
Low middling..... 62 1/2 c
Good ordinary..... 62 1/2 c
Ordinary..... 61 1/2 c

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

The market is rather quiet, with no large order demand, owing to the increasing supplies of new products, including Southern fruits, onions and potatoes. Butter is quiet new cheese lower and eggs a little firmer.

We quote as follows, remarking that select apples, potatoes, onions, &c., city repacked command 50c to \$1.00 more than country packed.

APPLES, GREEN.

Prime to choice 36 lbs..... \$7.00 a 9 50
Interior..... nominal

BUTTER.

Choice country..... 18 a 20
Interior..... 8 a 12
Western Reserve..... 20 a 30
New York (Ind)..... 30 a 32

BEANS.

Prime white, per bush..... nominal
Prime Navy..... nominal

BEEFWAX.

Yellow, 36 lbs..... 28 a 30

CHEESE.

Western Reserve, 36 lbs..... 22 1/2 a 13 1/2
Factory new..... 12 1/2 a 13 1/2
Cuba, raw..... 20 a 21
Tom Thumb..... 10 a 11
English Dairy..... 12 a 13

EGGS.

Fresh, per dozen..... 14 a
Packed..... 15

ESULENTS.

Potatoes, per bbl..... 62 75a 9 00
do new..... 7 00a 7 50
Onions, per bbl..... 4 50a 5 00
Sweet Potatoes, per bbl..... 4 50a 5 50

FEATHERS.

Prime live, per bush..... 62 a 65
Mixed..... 50 a 55

FLAX SEED.

Prime, per bush..... 51 50
Mixed..... 1 40c

FRUIT, DRIED.

Apples, new, 36 lbs..... 7 1/2 a 8 1/2
Prunes, quarters, do..... 4 1/2 a 5 1/2
Peaches, halves, do..... 6 1/2 a 7 1/2

GINSENG.

Prime, 36 lbs..... 60 a 55

PEANUTS.

Fresh, common, 36 lbs..... 8 a 8 1/2
Fresh red..... 8 1/2 a 8 1/2

POULTRY.

Chickens, 1/2 doz..... \$3 00a 3 50
Turkeys, 1/2 doz..... a
Capons..... a

LIVE STOCK.

There has been but a fair degree of animation in live stock during the week under review, and transactions have been confined chiefly to the demands of the home trade at about former rates. The Eastern markets are reported quiet, with no extra demands, and shipments are but moderate either to the North or South.

Bees—We quote the best offering to butchers or for shipment at \$6 25a 25; good \$5a 50; medium, \$4a 50; common, \$2 50a 50; fresh milkers, \$20a 50.

Sheep—We quote best, wool on, at \$8a 7; good, \$6a 50; mixed lots, \$2 50a 50. Lambs in demand at \$4a 50 for best; good, \$2a 50.

Hogs—The market continues well supplied, and we quote for best corn-fed for butchers use at \$4a 25; to shippers, \$5 00a 50.

The receipts during the past week have been as follows:

Bees..... 617
Sheep..... 1,562
Hogs..... 1,562
Mules..... 23
Horses..... 129

A fast young man in Louisville drives a Dolly Varden equine.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK.

New York, May 22—P. M.
Cotton—Active and steady; middling uplands, 24 1/2c. Sales 2,000 bales.

Wheat—Dull; No. 2 spring, \$1 71; winter red Western, \$1 00a2; white, \$2 10.

Flour—Dull; Western and State superfine, \$6 00a7 30; good to choice, \$9.

Whisky—Lower at 87a90c.

Corn—Moderate demand and dull; Western mixed, 72a73 1/2c for new.

Eggs—Active at 57a59c; Ohio, 60a62c.

Hops—Firm at 18 1/2a19 1/2c.

Wool—Quiet; unwashed, 57a59c; pulled, 75c.

Butter—Firm; Western, 32c.

Coffee—Firm; Rio, 15a18 1/2c.

Sugar—Firm; fair to good refining, 8 1/2a9 1/2c; Cuba, 8a8 1/2c.

Rice—Firm at 8 1/2a9c.

Pork—Quiet; new mess, \$15 80a13 50.

Lard—Dull; steam, 8 1/2a9c; kettle rendered, 9c.

Pig-Iron—Dull; Scotch, \$4a52; American firm at \$4a52.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, May 22—P. M.
Wheat—Market unsettled; No. 1 spring, \$1 50a1 54.

Corn—Firm; No. 2 mixed, 43a45c; rejected, 44c.

Oats—Moderate demand; No. 2, 41 1/2a42 1/2c; rejected, 38c.

Barley—Dull; No. 2 fall, 60c.

Rye—Dull; No. 2, 84c; rejected, 50a60c.

Pork—Inactive; mess, \$12 62 1/2a12 70.

Lard—Steady at 8 1/2a8 50, cash.

Whisky—Quiet at 85c.

Hogs—Quiet at \$3 75a10.

LONDON.

London, May 22—4.30 P. M.
Consols—93 1/2 for money; 93 1/2a93 1/2 for account.

United States Bonds—1862s, 80 1/2; old 1865s, 91 1/2; old 1870s, 93; 10-4

News for the Farmer.

Selling Cheese for Cash.

During the present season a friendly rivalry has existed between Utica and Little Falls, the principle dairy markets in the state of New York, in relation to the sale of cheese. For many weeks the quotations of the Little Falls market were slightly higher than those of Utica. This difference of a fraction of a cent a pound is accounted for by the fact that only strictly cash sales were made at the latter place, while to some extent time sales were made at the former. The wisdom of factorymen in refusing to sell for anything but cash on delivery, even if they sold for a slightly less price has become apparent. One of the largest firms that have been doing business at Little Falls, Ernst & Chist, has failed, and it is reported that another firm, that of S. T. & J. H. Edwards, also of New York, has gone into bankruptcy. The liabilities of the first firm are \$54,497.28, while their assets are only \$4,321.51. They offer to pay in this proportion, between eight and nine cents on the dollar, but their creditors are debating whether to accept it.

Fifty thousand dollars is a large sum for a small number of dairymen to lose at a time when they want to make a final settlement with their patrons. The past season has been a trying one to most who have been in the dairy business. The price of cheese, at no time high, was very low during a considerable portion of the year.

The truth of the matter, says the Prairie Farmer, is there are too many risks incident to cheese making for the manufacturer to furnish capital to cheese dealers to do business with, and selling cheese to dealers on time amounts to this. The handling of cheese is attended with more risk than almost any commodity. It is a perishable production, not only subject to all the accidents that other things are, but liable to spoil on account of the weather.

A person who does business on other men's capital is very likely to be venturesome, since what is gained goes into his pockets, and what is lost comes out of the pockets of those who trusted him.

Let Western factorymen remember this loss of \$50,000 when they are imported to sell their cheese next season on time.

Raising Tomatoes from Cuttings.

We recently saw some very good strong tomato plants raised from cuttings from last year's vines and they were very strong and vigorous plants, much more so than those raised from seed.

Those we saw were at the gardens of an amateur florist and cultivator, who has done much excellent practice himself, Jackson Lewis, Esq., of San Jose.

We recently read the communication of P. E. Bucks to the Canadian Farmer upon this subject. He says:

"There is no doubt in my mind, from practical experience, that cuttings from the plants in autumn, just before freezing up time, stuck in damp soil, and when well rooted removed to six-inch pots, kept in an atmosphere of from forty to fifty degrees, and watered just sufficiently to keep them alive during winter, and by keeping the shoots as they appear properly pinched, and a part off the larger leaves, so as to retard growth as much as possible, is the true way of obtaining the earliest fruit. It will be found that if the plants are well attended to, by the spring they will be thick and strong at the base, and as woody almost as a wall flower. Growing tomatoes, as almost all gardeners do, in hot beds, is decidedly the wrong method as no doubt many of them have found out. The hot-bed plants are weak and spindling. Many put down seeds in this way so early that the plants run up to the glass before the weather becomes sufficiently warm to put them out in the open ground and the leaves either scorch or become frost-bitten. I have seen many a frame of tomatoes for which I would not give five cents for the best five hundred plants in them."

We hope, with our genial climate, our gardeners will try this plan, we feel sure it will succeed.

Tree Wash.

A friend asks what shall he use for a tree wash to prevent the injury of worms and insects in his apple orchard this spring and summer. "Thomas," in the American Fruit Culturist, recommends a mixture of tobacco water, soft soap and flour of sulphur, or soft soap alone, to be repeated after rains for a few weeks. Another remedy is a strong lye made from tobacco leaves mixed with soft soap. The woolly aphid, or bark louse, is destroyed by whale-oil soap, and by a lime wash. Trees very badly affected should be cut up and burned.

Remedy for the Cut Worm.

James H. Cox writes to the Rural Messenger as follows:

I have been very much annoyed and subjected to severe loss, for the last several years, by the cut worm destroying my young corn. To prevent this, I made a mixture of equal parts of Peruvian guano, salt and plaster, and had about a tablespoonful put into each hill, as the corn was dropped. This effectually prevented the ravages of the cut worm, and the young corn grew off vigorously and made me a fine crop. I determined to make an application of the same mixture to my tobacco, and did so with wonderful success and I have the best crop of tobacco I ever raised and I think the best in my county. I had manured my tobacco land, as I always do, with domestic manure, before the application. After supplying the corn hills and the tobacco with this mixture, I had some left, which I applied upon corn, two hundred pounds to the acre, without other manure, and the yield was not only satisfactory, but unexpectedly if not extravagantly large. I make this mixture. I bought one ton of Peruvian guano at \$75, one ton of salt \$20, one ton of plaster \$20, making three tons for \$105. I shall certainly try the same mixture the coming spring. I have applied the same mixture to my wheat now growing, with an addition of half a ton of bone dust. The wheat is now looking well, and will be reported upon in due time.

Watermelon Juice.

A correspondent of the Prairie Farmer gives us some hints on the uses of watermelon juice for domestic purposes: "I endeavor, every year, to raise a good watermelon patch. They are a healthy and delightful fruit, I think. I cultivate the icy variety; plant early in April, and again towards the end of the month, so that they may come in succession. When they commence ripening we commence cutting, and use them freely during the hot weather. When the weather becomes cold in September, we haul a quantity of them to the house, split them open with a spoon, scrape out the pulps in a cullender, and strain the water into vessels. We boil it in an iron vessel, then put in apples or peaches, like making apple-butter, and boil slowly until the fruit is well cooked, then spice to taste, and you have something that most people will prefer to apple-butter, or any kind of preserves. Or the syrup may be boiled without fruit down to molasses, which will be found to be as fine as any sugar house molasses. We have made in a fall as much as ten gallons of the apple butter, if I may so call it, and molasses which has kept in fine condition until May.

Root Crop for Hogs.

But a very small percentage of farmers grow root crops for stock. Occasionally a patch of carrots or mangolds are found, but as a general thing they constitute no part of the standard farm products. Still all experience points to them as among the most economical crops to be fed out upon the farms, and at the same time they constitute a healthful and nutritive article of diet. In a recent letter to the Rural World, W. J. Neeley, of LaSalle co., Illinois, says that last year he grew five acres of mangolds, which yielded about thirty-one tons to the acre. He says that hogs are very fond of them, and in the fall will, when the other crop is scarce, eat them, tops and all. He thinks one acre of them will produce as much food as five acres of corn. Mr. J. S. Tibbitt writes to the Michigan Farmer that he raised sugar beets for his hogs last year. He is ready to believe them a very valuable food for fattening hogs, and superior to any root crop for stock of all kinds.

Where the Nitrogen goes to.

From more than twenty years of experiment, it has been ascertained that harvest plants do not by any means take up all the nitrogen which has been put into the soil in the form of manure, or of ammonia, or other concentrated substances. Even if land be manured with the same amount of nitrogenous matters, and the same plants be cultivated, not half of the nitrogen is abstracted from the manure. Of the remainder, a certain part is to be met with in the form of ammonia in the drainage water, and a considerably large amount occurs therein as nitric acid, a large part of the nitrogen being abstracted from the manure in this way. Of what is left, however a very considerable portion is accumulated in the soil, and is carried into its deeper strata.

The Belle Lucrative, a pear of fine quality, of medium size, was a drug in the market, not selling for as much per barrel as the poorest quality of cooking pear. At present it is useless to include this variety in a list for the orchard for the Western market. There is no demand for it, unless there is a great scarcity of other kinds.

A Colorado stock-dealer, who has had much to do with the Texas steers, thinks the animal is as wild, and almost as dangerous to handle, as the grizzly bear. No amount of kindness or patient teaching can totally subdue his wild nature; treacherous as the Spaniard and wily as an Indian, the herder is liable at any unguarded moment to be impaled on his long, sharp horns. The Texas steer has not the ordinary instincts of domestic cattle. If the Texas steer was a carnivorous animal, Texas, Colorado and New Mexico would soon be depopulated. When one of them gets sick the irascible patient will eat nothing, no matter how daintily prepared, that a sensible domestic ox, under circumstances of distress, would gladly receive. And when a Texas steer gets "on the left" and his herder tries to help him up, the case is particularly dangerous. Should he, aided by friendly but sadly misled neighbors, succeed in setting the animal on his feet, the ungrateful brute immediately charges on his rescuers like a whole regiment of lancers.

The Pacific Rural Press says the first English walnuts were planted in Los Angeles county in 1857. They commenced bearing in three years, the crop increasing every year. In the year 1863 the crop amounted to 9,200 pounds. Previous to 1850 the walnuts used in California were all imported from China and Chili to the amount of nearly 30,000 pounds annually. The flavor of the walnuts raised in Los Angeles is finer than that of the imported nuts. Near San Gabriel, or the Gabriel Mission, the walnut tree is found of larger size and bearing the best of nuts. These trees were set out by the missionaries. Los Angeles county supplies a large demand for walnuts; and as Southern California becomes more settled, walnut trees will be grown more extensively, adding an increased resource of wealth to this delightful portion of the State.

The fence is a costly fixture. Illinois is said to have ten times as much fence as Germany, and Duchess co., New York, more than all France. A narrow path divides farms in France, Germany, and Holland. In South Carolina the improved land is estimated to be worth \$20,000,000; the fences have cost \$16,000,000. The annual repair is a tenth of this. A recent calculation places the cost of fences in the United States at \$1,300,000,000. Nicholas Biddle, thirty years ago, said the Pennsylvania fences had cost \$100,000,000. In Ohio they are put at \$115,000,000, and in New York at \$144,900,000. Some days fences will probably disappear, and boundaries be marked with fruit and shade trees, or neat hedge-rows.

An ingenious Georgian has invented a "rail-splitter," by which an immense pine log can be driven in a very brief time. A small iron cylinder or tube, about a half inch in diameter and six inches long, in two equal segments fitting closely together, is inserted in an orifice made with a common augur in the centre of the fallen log. This is filled with powder, by means of a slender tube surmounted with a funnel, the charge amounting to an ordinary musket load. A fuse is then attached and fired, and the toughest log is split like an acorn.

The best varieties of apples, as far as known, or tried in Kansas, are Raul's Janet, Winesap, Ben Davis, (for market,) White Winter Permain, Willow Twig, Maiden's Blush, Rambo Early Harvest, Red Astrachan and Carolina Red June, making a succession from early Summer to Winter. For peaches we recommend Hale's Early, Troth's Early, Early York, Old Mixon Free, Grosse Mignonne, Stump the World, Bergen's Yellow, Heath Cling, Ward's Late Free, Columbia.

Ducks are said to be great insect exterminators. The Grape Culturist advises the raising of them in vineyards as they will destroy bugs, thrips, flies, snails, &c. Ducks are quite as profitable for eggs as hens, and where feed is plenty and cheap, are always profitable to raise. We would advise feeding the poorer quality of ripe grapes to the fowls. They possess great fattening properties, are easy to raise, and it would be putting them to a good use.

A NEW INDIA-RUBBER.—The Mangaba tree has been found to yield a commercial article of India-rubber, in quantity sufficient to pay for extracting. The tree exists abundantly in Minas and other provinces. The gum is said to be naturally white, and not to need clarification, and specimens sent to London have been well reported on.—[Buenos Ayres Standard and Mail.

SOOT AS MANURE.—It may not be generally known that soot is a powerful manure—nearly as much so as guano, bulk for bulk, and the saving of it need cost little or nothing. It is, in fact, necessary to the safety of every house that it should be carefully collected and removed from the premises.

White Australian Corn.

The remarkable claims, made under oath in some cases as to the productiveness of this corn, and its comparative success on the University of Wisconsin Experimental Farm last year, doubtless will bring it into somewhat extensive notice. We would be glad to have it tested in many places the present year, especially by those who will give it good care. The corn is a white flint corn, and the meal made from it is certainly remarkably good.

The Columbus (Ky.) Dispatch says that the cattle in Hickman county are dying at an alarming rate. The disease is ascribed to the presence of Texas cattle in that county.

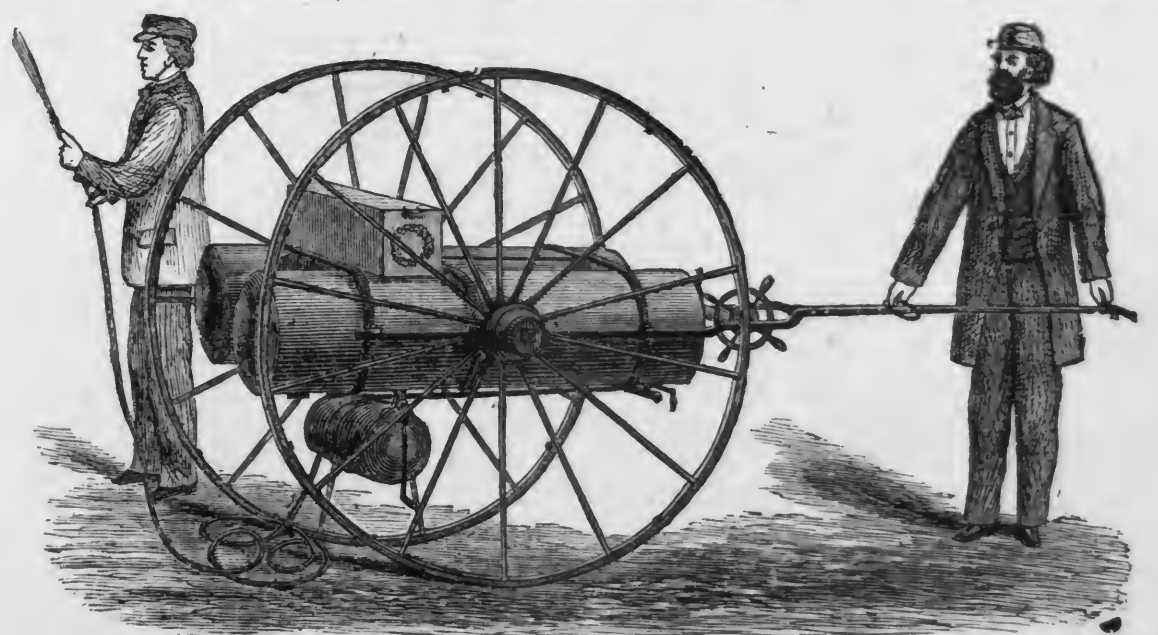
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